

4/20/67
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Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

May 15,
1967

No 110

4th Year

NORTH VIETNAM

Up to May 12

1,883

U. S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 3841

The L.A.F. fighters
aim at the enemy



SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS HEAVY DE- FEATS IN QUANG TRI

■ At Khe Sanh, the L. A. F.
Wiped Out 1,800 Enemies,
Including 1,500 GIs Be-
tween April 24 and May 5.

■ At Con Tien, Doc Mieu and
Dong Ha, They Put Out
of Action 1,000 Enemies
Including 600 GIs on the
Night of May 7.

SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSES, U.S. AND QUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS *

by Lieutenant General
VAN TIEN DUNG

III. BY THWARTING THE U.S. "RURAL
PACIFICATION" PLAN TO WIN OVER THE
PEOPLE AND ANNEX LAND, THE SOUTH
VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE HAVE suc-
ceeded in DEFENDING, CONSOLIDATING
AND CONTINUALLY EXPANDING
THE LIBERATED ZONE

I N their local war or ag-
gression in South Viet-
nam the U.S. imperialists
have not only failed
miserably in their "search
and destroy" plan but even
more so in their "rural pa-
cification" program. AP cor-
respondent Peter Arnett
admitted on January 8, 1967
that: The history of pacification
in South Vietnam has been
a record of ambitious plans
going bankrupt and of the

immense energy of tal-
ented advisers vanishing
into thin air.

"Rural pacification" is a
strategic objective of the
U.S. in South Vietnam aimed
at attacking in a compre-
hensive way the South Viet-
namese people's revolution-
ary forces, rooting out their
guerrilla war in order to win
over the people and annex
land. Johnson called it the

"second front", a counter-
guerrilla war and a key point
in the "strategy of balance"
devised by himself in an
attempt to win the war of
aggression in South Vietnam.
Along with big "search and
destroy" operations, the U.S.
launched hundreds of nibbling
raids in all parts of South
Vietnam, attacking most
furiously the liberated areas
of the South Vietnamese
people, applying in the
course of these raids their
most savage "kill all, burn
all, destroy all" policy. In
addition to a huge force of
puppet U.S. and mercenary
troops, they have also thrown

(Continued page 7)

BEFORE an audience of some 700 eminent American physicians, U.S. President Johnson unveiled the bottom of his heart: "Why shouldn't we ask human beings? Why shouldn't we negotiate? Why should people die? I have been asking myself these questions each morning and each evening I again ponder over them."

Then he asserted: "I want to negotiate. I want a political settlement. More than anybody else I want killings to stop in this world."

It was the 20th of April last, the second day of bombings that Johnson himself had ordered against the central part and the outskirts of Hanoi.

In the course of the reception, a guest stood up and waved a sign reading: "Vietnam". Far from being a mere chance occurrence, this "little incident" reflects the great ground swell which has begun to shake the system of lies of the White House and the Pentagon.

In late 1966 and early 1967, the United States mustered in South Vietnam the biggest forces ever seen in the two years of the local war: a 400,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps, not including the 50,000 men of the 7th Fleet, and almost the same number of men serving in Thailand and Guam; more than 50,000 troops of satellite countries; some half a million men of the puppet forces. At the lowest estimate, a million troops. To this should be added 4,000 planes and helicopters of various types,

Mr. Johnson's Assertion

3,500 tanks and armored cars, 2,500 heavy and super-heavy artillery pieces. With such a war machine, General Westmoreland had hoped to win a decisive military victory and turn the tide of the war. To attain this end, he threw everything into the scale so as, on the one hand, to ensure success for his "search and destroy" operations, and on the other, carry through "the pacification war".

The Pentagon confidently expected good results, and asserted that the "Vietcong had lost all hopes of winning the war. Also, once again the White House and the Pentagon were grossly mistaken. American troops, assisted by satellite troops and puppet troops, have been beaten hollow in all their operations, including the notorious Operation Junction City, which involved 45,000 men in an area of less than 300 square kilometers. The "other war", timidly begun in the Mekong river delta, has pitifully failed. For their part, the Liberation forces of South Vietnam, firmly following the initiative, have repeatedly launched smashing attacks on American bases in the south, on the Central Highlands, along the coast and near the demilitarized

zone. According to a communiqué of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, during the first quarter of 1967 alone, 50,000 enemy troops were put out of action, among them 45,000 American and satellite troops; 100 planes and helicopters shot down or destroyed on the ground, over 2,000 tanks, armoured cars, and other vehicles destroyed; 150 pieces of heavy artillery destroyed; and 30 war vessels sunk.

In North Vietnam, American war escalation has suffered new failures and losses with every passing day. As to the Vietnamese people, they carry on, unwaveringly and victoriously, their double task: to produce and to fight. In an editorial of May 2, the *Wall Street Journal* wrote, "The American people are beginning to recognize that Vietnam has become a disease beyond cure." As everyone could expect, the Johnson administration has not admitted defeat. It has rushed headlong into new war ventures, responsibility rests solely with the American government.

In Guam, ANZUS and SEATO member France and Pakistan in their turn held conferences with U.S. leaders. Those countries with troops participating in the American war in South Vietnam, also met. The same thread runs through all this seeming diversity: the intensification of the war. The U.S. imperialists have not even tried to cover this up.

In South Vietnam, new American reinforcements have been sent: Thai troops are coming; new military operations have been started; all-out bombings have been carried out by B-52s, including those newly transferred to Utapao (Thailand); farcical elections have been held to give the puppet regime a facade of democracy.

In North Vietnam, many waterways have been mined; the coastal region subjected to systematic naval bombardment; villages in the demilitarized zone shelled by long-range artillery positioned south of the 17th parallel; industrial cities like Quang Binh, Viet Tri, Thai Nguyen, Haiphong bombed; Haiphong raided; and recently on May 5, 1967, many factories and residential quarters in the centre and on the outskirts of Hanoi were attacked by U.S. aircraft.

The American press rightly reported that Johnson said that the restrictions on the list of bombing targets. Escalation has now reached a particularly dangerous point and threatens to bring about the "gravest consequences, for the responsibility rests solely with the American government."

As always, the intensification of the war has been flavoured, American style, with "peace" proposals. So far nothing sensational has been put forth by the State Department, but this does not mean that Washington officials, with LBJ as their lead, have ranted like about their "good will". On the contrary, they have continued about their "25 peace messages" to be "submitted to the enemy" and be ready to enter into talks with the other party.

When it comes to the proposals for general truce with maintenance of the status quo, the State Department has been loath to carry talks Washington jumped on the opportunity to voice a positive response. But when it comes to the proposal that it should make the first step by putting an unconditional end to the bombing of North Vietnam, it said NO even more hurriedly.

When the Canadian presented the Paul Martin proposals, the Johnson administration put forward a proposal concerning the widening of the demilitarized zone and the cessation of all military activities there.

In the eyes of honest people, it is clear that the U.S. government is not going in order to cover up its war plans. It wants neither peace negotiations, by means of which it could get out of the Vietnam hornet's nest through a military solution, by means of its military strength. Let it be aware: the Vietnamese people have won victory after victory. They will inevitably defeat American aggression.

At a time when weapons have become more and more murderous, conventional, tactical or expressly recognized by international law, have sought to limit the effects of war. But Hitler attacked civilian populations, blew up cities in the Netherlands, at Oradour and Lidice after, mercilessly bombed towns and cities, opened up millions of people who opposed him in concentration camps where they were exterminated.

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGES

TO LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL
LONDON

I am very glad to see the International War Crimes Tribunal open its first formal session. The lofty work sponsored by you has now begun to materialize. This is a very important international event, especially at a time when the United States is frantically escalating the war, striding at Haiphong port and Hanoi capital city. The Vietnamese people and the peace- and justice-loving people of the world are looking forward to the success of the International Tribunal.

Wishing you good health.

HO CHI MINH

TO Mr. JEAN PAUL SARTRE

President of the International Tribunal on War Crimes in Vietnam

ON the occasion of the opening of the first formal session of the International Tribunal on War Crimes in Vietnam, I wish to convey to you as well as to all the members of the Tribunal my warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for good success.

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The opening of the first session of the International Tribunal bears a profound significance, especially at a time when the American imperialists are intensifying to the utmost their war escalation, striking at Haiphong port and Hanoi, our capital. It is a powerful encouragement not only for us, Vietnamese people, but also for all the people fighting for national independence, freedom and peace.

The noble work of the International Tribunal, warmly approved and supported by the progressive mankind, however, has met and will still meet with numerous difficulties and obstacles created by the American imperialists and the reactionary forces. But I am convinced that its animators would persevere like in the past and take appropriate measures to carry through its work. It is certain that all the peace- and justice-loving people and persons in the world will be on their side and will support them wholeheartedly.

We convey our sincere thanks to all the members of the International Tribunal on War Crimes in Vietnam for their warm support of the just war of resistance of our people.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my very high consideration.

HO CHI MINH

MESSAGE OF Mr. NGUYEN HUU THO PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. TO B. RUSSELL INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

ON the occasion of the session in Sweden of the International Tribunal to try the U.S. imperialists' war crimes in Vietnam on behalf of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I convey to you my warmest wishes.

Like all the other peace- and justice-loving peoples, the South Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at this event of historic significance and regard it as an active contribution to the cause of our patriotic resistance against American imperialism and an important contribution to the common struggle of the progressive mankind for peace, national independence and justice the world over.

We once again sincerely thank Lord Bertrand Russell, initiator, as well as the prominent personalities members of the Tribunal and all our valiant friends who, in spite of all the obstacles put by American imperialism, are unflinchingly working for the noble cause of peace. We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to our Swedish friends who have actively contributed to this undertaking of particular significance.

Please accept my best wishes for brilliant success.

NGUYEN HUU THO

REMEMBER FOR VIETNAM

crimes committed by the American imperialists in Vietnam must be defined before world public opinion and condemned in the name of legal and moral principles recognized by civilized mankind; the criminals must be pilloried, and the people's conscience be moved into action, particularly that of the American people.

A noble-hearted man, a scientist and philosopher of world repute, Lord Bertrand Russell, launched a moving appeal for the setting up of an international Tribunal to try the war crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists in Vietnam. This appeal was heard in all countries, in all professions, in all circles: scientists, university professors, journalists, from France, Japan, Italy, Latin America, Yugoslavia, etc., and also citizens of the United States, have joined with Lord Bertrand Russell in setting up an international tribunal, which expresses the conscience of a great part of humanity. Since May 2, 1967, this Tribunal is also convening in Stockholm under the presidency of the Swedish philosopher and philosopher J. P. Sartre.

For months, the Tribunal has been sending to Vietnam numerous investigation commissions which have witnessed the spot the damage caused by American bombings, and seen the victims. Reports presented by those commissions have supplied irrefutable proofs of American crimes. The Tribunal is also convened by the United States in

on the following five main points:

1. Crime of aggression, with violation of "international agreements";
2. Use of experimental weapons, gas, toxic chemicals; 3. Bombings of hospitals, schools, dykes and others civilian objectives;

4. Torture and mutilation of prisoners;
5. Policy of genocide, taking in South Vietnam the form of concentration camps, mass internments, and other extermination techniques.

The Tribunal is not a State; it has no material power to support it. Its authority comes from the personality of its members, from its conscience and science, who passionately love justice but are not to judge on ground facts, set up scientific fields, base their judgments on dogmas or prejudiced positions, but on common logic and undeniable evidence. The variety of opinion within the Tribunal is also guarantee of its objectivity.

Says Lord Bertrand Russell:

"I don't claim that the people invited to sit on the Tribunal have no opinion about the war. On the contrary, it is precisely because they are fully convinced that atrocious crimes have been committed that they have felt themselves morally obliged to set up a tribunal of conscience, so as to establish in a complete and definitive way the nature of the crimes committed by the United States in

Vietnam. We have not confined our mind with any pre-conceived ideas. We have not imagined that in order to be just, one must have no conviction. The authority of the Tribunal and its reputation of impartiality originate from the character of its members and the correctness of its method." (French paper *Le Monde*).

The Tribunal's authority lies also and mostly in the fact that it has taken a past position. It considers not as a mere manifestation, but one of the multiple aspects of the powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialism and its barbarous aggression in Vietnam. It is because it is part and parcel of this vast movement that its activities have aroused a deep interest in the world. It is because its promoter, Lord Bertrand Russell, has taken a just position right from the beginning that he has rallied world opinion. Says he:

"It is an imperialism of prey that we are dealing with. No more has it shown more cruelty and less mercy than in Vietnam. Chemical arms, gas, phosphorus and napalm bombs, "razor bombs", dismemberment, mutilations, forced labor, concentration camps, labor camps, etc., for the sake of a few dollars, for the sake of a few profits, every cruel means has been employed by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. Cities, towns, hospitals, schools, and villages have been mercilessly bombed and razed to the ground."

The Vietnamese people warmly hail the convening of the Tribunal and see there an important contribution to their own cause and to the cause of human progress. They pay tribute to its members and to the Tribunal. For their part, they are more than ever resolved to fight American aggression until final victory.

A SYMPHONY PERFORMED BY PROFESSIONAL SWINDLERS



CONDEMNED by the Bertrand Russell International Tribunal for the use of anti-personnel weapons, the Johnson administration is trying to cover up its deliberate crimes in Vietnam. On May 6, the Defense Department admitted that U.S. planes had utilized atomic bombs in the north of North Vietnam, adding, however, that these were "not human beings". Developing L.B. Johnson's attitude to the effect that the U.S. Air Force only hits "steel and concrete" and "not human life", the Pentagon alleges that American planes do their best not to cause casualties among the population, and that if they want to harm them they can use more effective weapons.

While world opinion goes on sternly condemning the U.S. Air Force striking at residential areas and killing thousands inside Hanoi on May 5, 1967 after bombing and striking the outskirts of the city, the U.S. military spokesman in Saigon stated that

American planes only bombed barracks buildings, just 4 miles to the southwest of Ha Dong (Reuter, May 6).

The utilization of C.B.U.'s against civilian objectives, especially against the population which has become current in the American war escalation in North Vietnam, constitutes an undeniable fact. Very noticeable in the recent raids against Haiphong and Hanoi, beside explosive bombs including those of 300 lbs U.S. planes dropped C.B.U.'s with a particularly high intensity on populated areas and factories most of which turn out consumer goods. The raid on April 20, 1967, has been acknowledged by a number of foreign correspondents after the bombing. Replying to the *Vietnam radio* correspondent, the U.S. defense official declared that not only did the American imperialists bomb cities in a barbarous manner, they dropped a large number of bombs on civilian targets, causing human casualties by piercing through human habitation, as a woman at a hospital, whom C.B.U. hit, has been paralyzed for certain for life. Other people were killed.

As we have reported, on April 25 a explosive bombs were dropped on the city of Hanoi (Hanoi press together with 12 C.B.U.'s projecting 20 ft. of incendiary bombs all over its hamlets, i.e., more than one of these for each hamlet). In the same raid among the most typical raids against the D.R.V., capital on April 25, 26 and 27.

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DURING the last two years, 1965-1966, in spite of the furious aerial war of destruction by the U.S. aggressors, the people and armed forces of North Vietnam scored great successes in combat and production. With the fulfillment of the 1965 State plan, the first five-year plan (1961-1965) was brought to a successful end. In the extremely difficult conditions of a country at war, the 1966 State plan was successfully completed, opening up promising prospects for the realization of the 1966-1967 two-year plan.

Agriculture met with numerous difficulties due to bad weather and enemy raids. A large number of peasant youth who make up the major part of agricultural labour force, joined the army or served in other defence or economic branches. Those who remained in the rear had to engage in production work and at the same time help the armed forces in combat, even direct participation in it, against the bombed areas, etc. Yet, in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, agricultural production greatly developed and agricultural co-operatives were strengthened in all aspects. Most were raised to the higher level type and enlarged; by the end of 1966, in the whole country, 85% of peasant households had joined higher-level co-ops, 37% of co-operatives possessed more than 37 hectares of cultivated land, and 32.0% included more than 100 households (41.4% only in 1965). In 1966, each co-operative, on an average, comprised 108 households with 62 hectares of land as against 85 households and 47 hectares in 1965. Campaigns for improved management and technique contributed to raising the co-op members' consciousness of being masters of the land, stimulating them to produce ever more, and participate ever more actively in the fight against the U.S. aggressors. Hydraulic work continued to develop on a more rational basis, combined with the rearrangement of the fields, and made it possible to increase the irrigated areas as well as

TWO YEARS OF VICTORIOUS STRUGGLE ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

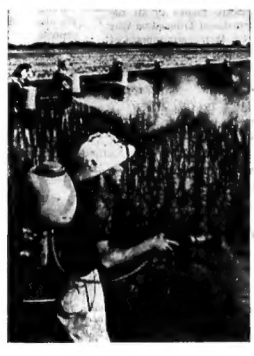
avoid water-logging. Small-scale mechanization made up for the shortage of manpower and raised work productivity; by the end of 1966, 3,600 co-ops had been equipped with small mechanical stations, an important step in agricultural mechanization. Each co-op possessed drying-ryas, paddy stores, facilities for preparing fertilizers, selecting and multiplying seeds. Widespread use of green compost, *azolla pinnata* in particular, as well as the increase in the number of pigs, which give manure, settled the fertilizer problem. State Trade services supplied to the peasants hundreds of thousands of tons of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, lime for soil improvement, and improved agricultural implements and transport means. All this created favourable conditions for intensive cultivation and the struggle against natural calamities (drought, epidemics, etc.) with encouraging results. In 1965, about 700 co-ops and 7 districts obtained 5 tons of paddy per hectare (for the whole year) — in 1966 the total increased to over 1,000 co-ops, 16 districts and a whole province (Thai Binh). It should be stressed that this record yield — 3 tons of paddy per hectare — is now a reality for North Vietnam agriculture: whole districts, like Dan Phuong (Ha Tay

province) and Thanh Tri (in the suburbs of Hanoi), have obtained it for three consecutive years. In some regions, output has been rising with every passing year; for instance, in Giao-Thuy district (Nam Ha province) the increase in 1966 was 11% compared with 1965; in Hai Ha district (also in Nam Ha) it was 18.3%. Another feature is worth mentioning: Traditional monocultivation of rice has been progressively done away with. In 1966, dry crops accounted for 21% of the area and 55% of the production (in terms of paddy) for 1966, as against 15% and 44.7% in 1965, thus reducing the shortage of food for men and animals. Due to the extension of dry crops, animal husbandry especially the pig rearing has experienced great development, thus improving the supplies of the people in meat and giving dung for manuring.

The successes obtained by agriculture during the last two years prove that under all circumstances the D.R.V. cannot only maintain her agricultural production at the best year level, but also bring it up to meet the growing needs of the country.

The enemy has launched furious attacks on our economic undertakings and industrial centres. Let's note first that most of our industrial enterprises have been divided into many parts and moved to various localities

Spraying of insecticides on ricefields



IN NORTH VIETNAM Elections to People's Councils At District and Village Levels Crowned With Success:

- In Many Localities from 99 to 100 per cent of the Electors Go to the Polls.
- At Village Level, Women Make Up Over 50 per cent of the Elected, and the Youth 40 per cent.

ALTHOUGH the whole country is at war, last April, elections to people's councils were held and successfully completed in all districts, provincial capitals and cities, city wards, villages and district towns according to plan and schedule.

In defiance of difficulties created by the U.S. aggressors, from the Delta to the highlands, from the coastal islands to areas close to the demarcation line, our people, with calm and initiative, carried out the elections with the bearing of the victors, showing great

bravery and their grim determination to defend the democratic regime. Over 10,700,000 electors (as against 9,885,063 in 1961), conscious of being masters of their own destiny, went to the polls. In many localities, from 99 to 100% of the electors cast their votes.

In Hanoi capital, many polling booths completed their job before 9 a.m. with 100% of the electors casting their ballots. In Haiphong city, elections were held only 2 days after savage U.S. bombing raids on residential quarters. Yet its citizens

were resolved to exercise their right to vote: 97.9% of the electors in the city, 96% in the highlands while the youth made up 30%. At village level, women made up at least 50% in the delta and 40% for the youth.

With such a composition, the newly elected people's councils are really bodies on which are focusing the strong will and intelligence of the people, capable of discussion and deciding on problems relating to production, to the national defence, to the fight for national salvation and to the building of a new life in their respective localities.

where measures have been taken to protect machines and workers and keep production going on. But almost all bombed factories have been quickly put back into operation. Among the expanding industrial branches, mechanical engineering and metallurgical products have recorded great progress, meeting the needs of production and combat; the value of annual production increased by 16% in 1965 compared with 1964, and by 20.3% in 1966 compared with 1965. A large quantity of machinery and equipment has been supplied to industrial undertakings, making it possible for them to raise their production capacities: machine tools, electric motors, internal combustion engines, lathes, barges, tug-boats, etc. Secondly on account of the new economic

thinking, greater attention has been paid to the building of regional industry which will develop agriculture in particular. The value of manufactured products supplied to Vietnamese air-craft industries to down one attacking jet after another. Only when their seventh plane was brought down did the air pirates withdraw, and at 4:34

Transport and communications are the worst hit by enemy raids. But in spite of intensive aerial bombings, traffic has been continuously kept going. Any damaged stretches of road or bridges are quickly repaired with the help of the people.

The supply to the people of daily necessities — rice, fabrics, sugar, salt, kerosene etc. — is always ensured. The prices of vital products (foodstuffs, textiles and school requisites) have remained unchanged in the main and the market has known no disturbances. The health network covers all the country's villages and hamlets: each village has its own infirmary and each district its hospital. Education is in full development. In spite of the bombing of educational establishments and the dispersal of schools, the year 1966-1967 has proved the best so far: the number of students enrolled in general professional and higher education establishments has reached record figures.

In the two years 1965 and 1966, the struggle of the Vietnamese people on the front of production achieved great successes. This proves that North Vietnam is more than ever consolidated. In spite of U.S. escalation and natural calamities, we shall continue to build socialism and concurrently carry on the struggle against the U.S. air war of destruction.

OVER HANOI

THAT day of May 5, 1967 Hanoi sky was covered with thick clouds. At 4:23 p.m., the alarm sounded throughout the city. All of a sudden artillery salvos were heard, followed by the applause here and there. "Set aside!", "U.S. plane set aside!", "A Thunderchief, out of a mass of clouds, dashed to the ground. A few minutes later, new A.A. rounds shook the air: another Thunderchief turned up from the clouds to bump into a ground-to-air missile. A terrible explosion tore the plane into pieces which fell down inside the town.

Snaking raids having failed, the U.S. Air Force resumed its old tactics of striking from varied altitudes and several directions at a time, which did not prevent the Vietnamese air-craft industries to down one attacking jet after another. Only when their seventh plane was brought down did the air pirates withdraw, and at 4:34

p.m. none of them remained over Hanoi. For so short a fight — just 9 minutes — the U.S. Command had to pay a

SEVEN U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN IN NINE MINUTES

pretty high price: 7 planes lost in 9 minutes was decidedly a bitter blow. A more bitter blow, however, lies in that the hope placed by the Pentagon in the raid concerned, was smashed to smithereens by the armed forces and people of Hanoi.

American bombs, rockets and C.B.U.'s did not make a fighter on his gun emplacement wait even for a single minute. Typical of all Hanoi air-defence fighters was platoon commander Ngia. Bombs exploded nearby. He stood upright, holding aloft the commanding flag. C.B.U.'s raged around, along the paths linking various A.A. batteries, one of them no farther than 40 cm from him. Hit in his face which was covered with blood, Ngia kept standing to watch the enemy planes, always with the flag in his hand. Suddenly he lowered the flag and shouted at the top of his voice: "Fire!" The platoon's batteries roared afresh.

Side by side with anti-aircraft gunners were factory self-defence unit members. Apart from a few who had to

remain at their posts, all workers — in squads and groups — participated in the struggle with arms in hand. So did the four-man group under Vinh, a mechanic. Two bombs exploded in the vicinity, wrapping them in a thick cloud of dust and sand. Vinh called his fellow-fighters to inquire whether any among them was hurt: all the three replied immediately. And when he heard: "No one", from a young girl. Thus, an elite worker famous for her high productivity record, Vinh ordered, "Fight on!"

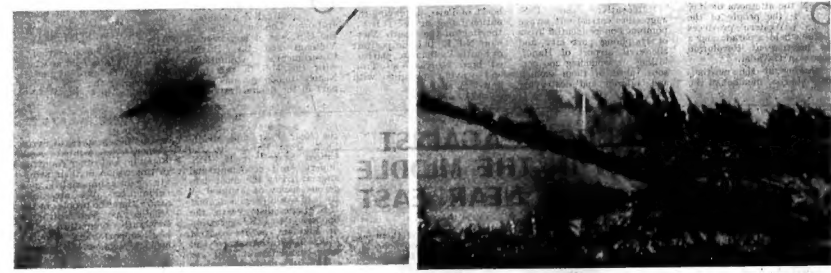
One of the lads who took part in the May 5 struggle was Nguyen Van Hoa, 13 years old. No sooner had he been seen an American plane in flames and a pilot baling out in a red parachute than he dashed in the direction of the air marauder who was supposed to descend. The latter alighted on a paddy field and, as it appeared, tried to hide himself under the green carpet of riceplants. Hoa pursued him as quickly as he could, and when he rushed on him

with his carrying pole, his own brother, nullidiamen and co-op members were already there, tightly encircling the Yank.

Unquestionably, the farther the Americans "escalate" into Hanoi's air space, the sterner the punishment meted out by its armed forces and people to the U.S. Air force bandits. This iron will was expressed by Phien on behalf of the *Hang Dong* factory workers after the fight of May 5: "Let them bomb and avenge. Our compatriots at Vinh, Haiphong and all over our country are producing and fighting. Better than anyone else, we workers of the capital should do so."

A thought born of the same event has become a slogan among the defenders of Hanoi: Find out the best device to bring down U.S. planes on the spot. And soon the slogan has turned into a widespread emulation movement.

★ The factory turned out electric bulbs and flasks and was hit by American bombs on May 5



American airmen captured:

UP: Lt. James Richard Shively
DOWN: right: Lt. Col. James Lindberg Hughes
left: Lt. Col. Gordon Albert Larson



HANOI ON THE LIST OF HONOURS

UP: left — American plane crashes in flames
right — One of the A.A. batteries which downed 7 U.S. planes over Hanoi on May 5

DOWN: A missile unit which has shot down many American planes.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On April 21, 1967, the 7th Congress of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany adopted a declaration condemning the U.S. war of aggression on Vietnam and supporting the position of the Government of the G.D.R. and the South Vietnamese N.F.L. concerning the settlement of the Vietnam problem.

After denouncing the use of the U.S. as a tool of military potential to subvert, in obedience to American monopolies, the courageous Vietnamese people now struggling for their freedom and independence, the declaration goes on: "The Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany extends its warm solidarity greetings to the Vietnamese people who are fighting heroically for their liberty. Glory and honour to our Vietnamese brothers and sisters and to the courageous patriots of the South Vietnamese N.F.L."

"We delegate to the 7th Congress of the G.D.R. to affirm the firm and unshakable militant solidarity of the G.D.R. and the G.D.R. people with the Vietnamese workers' Party, the South Vietnamese N.F.L. and the Vietnamese people as a whole."

CUBA

On the afternoon of May 1, the people of the U.S. and the people of Cuba held a parade and a big meeting at Revolution Square in Havana.

Speaking at the meeting, Juan Almeida, member of the

THE ROLE VIETNAMIS ON OUR SIDE

Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Cuban C.P. dealt with the Vietnam problem, saying: "The Government and the Government of the G.D.R. and the South Vietnamese N.F.L. are conducting a successful struggle against the U.S. imperialist and monopoly. This struggle calls for the enlistment of the support of all working people in the world for the just cause of the Vietnamese people. This mobilization is not only helpful to the Vietnamese people, but also stimulates the struggle of all the peoples to their own interests. By assisting Vietnam, every nation is assisting itself."

MONGOLIA

Recently, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party issued a statement strongly condemning the U.S. aggression against Vietnam by serious acts of war escalation of the U.S. imperialism in Vietnam.

The statement reads: "Recently, the U.S. aggressors carried out savage aggression in residential areas of Haiphong port city and the capital port of Hanoi, killing and wounding persons, most of them women and children, and destroying

many hospitals, dwelling houses, rural areas and economic centres which had no military significance. All these acts prove that the repeated claims made by the U.S. ruling circles about their so-called 'desire to solve the bloody war in Vietnam by peaceful negotiations' are sheer lies."

"The lawyers of the People's Republic of Mongolia and all the Mongolian workers," the statement said, "demand once again that the U.S. rulers immediately stop the bombing of the D.R.V."

FRANCE

It is reported from Paris that about 15,000 Parisians took to the streets to demonstrate against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. The demonstration was organized by the French Communist Party, the French Socialist Party, the Vietnam Committee, the French Movement for the Liberation of Vietnam, the French League for the Peace Movement and other student, youth and women's organizations.

From the *Plateau du Chatelet*, the participants marched on to main boulevards of Paris, displaying the national flag of the D.R.V., the flag of the Socialist Union of Vietnam, and the portrait of South Vietnamese martyrs killed in the war, and waving placards with anti-U.S. slogans.

On April 28, the Permanent Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation issued a statement, strongly condemning the U.S. imperialists for their bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and calling on the U.S. imperialists to give more effective and practical help needed by the Vietnamese people to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The recent adventurist deeds of the U.S. imperialists, the statement says, are but desperadoes prompted by their bitter defeat in the dry season in South Vietnam. These U.S. fresh attacks on well-known cities against Thai Nguyen and Viet Tri cities constitute a new very serious escalation in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. At the same time they throw a stronger light on the peaceful nature of Washington's professions of peace.

BRITAIN

On April 30, the Committee of One Hundred declared a demonstration in London to condemn the U.S. aggression against Vietnam and the British Government's complicity with the U.S. in the war. Nearly 10,000 persons took part in the demonstration.

The Near East and Middle East, from Egypt to the United States itself, U.S. imperialism is condemned and stigmatized the United States as the most dangerous enemy of mankind. A front of world people against U.S. imperialism, with opposition to U.S. aggression in Vietnam as its central task, has taken shape and been consolidated.

The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the peoples in the Middle East and Near East. We enthusiastically hail the new steps and successes of the peoples of Syria, Iraq, from Egypt to the United States itself, U.S. imperialism is condemned and stigmatized the United States as the most dangerous enemy of mankind.

We sincerely thank them and pledge closer solidarity with them to push forward the struggle against U.S. imperialism until complete victory.

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U.S. rulers have deprived him of his world title and will strip him with 5 years imprisonment."

The remaining "strategic hamlets" of the enemy have rotten army and are subject to frequent harassment. Meanwhile, the enemy's "fighting villages" continue to be liberated.

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He said he refused to comply and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the enemy, thereby frustrating their pacification plan.

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They carried American and British flags stained with blood and inscribed with such slogans as "Down with American murderers!", "Yankee, Go home!" and "We are ashamed of being the great state of America!"

There was a propaganda van carrying the model of a Chemical Laboratory as a sign of protest against the U.S. nuclear war. The van also carried the British Government for the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam.

The demonstration wound up with a big rally in front of N° 10 Downing Street in London. The rally was addressed by a group of men of good-will in the world to strongly voice their voices against U.S. aggression and against U.S. bombing of Vietnamese cities and villages.

NORWAY

Reports from Oslo say that the Norwegian people on May 1 staged a demonstration against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. This was the biggest ever U.S. demonstration in Norway. The demonstrators marched through the main street towards the U.S. Embassy was situated, carrying placards with slogans, "U.S. quit Vietnam," "Vietnam for the Vietnamese!", "Stop the bombing of the D.R.V.!", and "Check U.S. imperialism!"

After the demonstration, a mass rally was held at which the demonstrators were at one in condemning the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

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IN THE UNITED STATES

Americans Prepare for Anti Vietnam War Summer Campaign

On April 30, the New York Times published an appeal addressed to the American people by the sponsors of the Summer Mobilization to end the war in Vietnam. This campaign is aimed at stirring up stronger nationwide protest movement for an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

On May 1, in New York, American war protesters hauled a 21-meter-long chain across a street West of the city, with a placard condemning the U.S. criminal war in Vietnam. The placard bore inscriptions listing U.S. crimes in Vietnam and condemning Johnson's escalation of the war in Vietnam.

More and More U.S. Youths Resolutely Dodge Draft and Oppose Vietnam War

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SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSSES, U.S. AND QUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS

(Continued from page 1)

into their "pacification" campaign hundreds of thousands of their most wicked thugs called "pacification cadres". They have spent more than half a billion dollars on such demagogic tricks as "development of education and sanitation" in the so-called "strategic hamlets".

But, having seen through the vicious scheme of the enemy, the South Vietnamese army and people under the banner of the National Front for Liberation, have always regarded the foiling of the enemy's "pacification" plans and the defence and consolidation of the liberated zone as a fundamental political and military strategy in their effort to defeat the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, despite all sacrifices and losses, they have united as one man to confronted all efforts on this gigantic task. Through a persistent, continuous and articulated guerrilla fight which combines the armed struggle with political struggle, they have resolutely

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VIETNAM COURIER

part of Central Vietnam and the Mekong river delta.

Nonplussed by their heavy failures in the past, the U.S. aggressors switched the weakening puppet army over to the "pacification" policy. They opposed their weakest point against the strongest point of the South Vietnamese army.

And together with the overall

IV. BY COOPERATING WITH THE NORTH IN DEFEATING THE U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION, THE SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE ARE INCREASING THEIR COORDINATION IN THE FIGHTING ON BOTH SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN BATTLEFIELDS AND TOGETHER WITH THE NORTH ARE DRIVING THE U.S. AGGRESSORS INTO A TIGHTER CORNER IN BOTH ZONES OF THE COUNTRY.

In an attempt to turn the tide of the cruel war of destruction which is faced with a bigger and bigger impasse, the U.S. aggressors failed after failure and to isolate and stamp out the revolutionary war of the South Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have launched and have been escalating their plan of destruction against North Vietnam, which is part of their global aggressive plan in Southeast Asia.

However, the people of the North Vietnamese army and people during the past two years have won very big successes:

The chief objectives of the U.S. war of destruction, namely to shake the resolve of our people, destroy our economic and national defence potentials of the North, to actually launch a heavy scale of destruction against the North to make good their defeat in the south and dependence on the air force for the decisive factor in the war is a gross blunder, and the U.S. hope to prevent the North from assisting the South and to isolate the South Vietnamese revolution has proved to be sheer illusion.

The French paper *La Figaro* as early as January 1966 remarked: "Really since the first bomb was dropped on North Vietnam, has been that the U.S. has galvanised the whole country into a monolithic bloc which has become unbreakable."

By attacking North Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors have sunk deeper in its strategic impasse and have exposed its gross political isolation at home and abroad.

The anti-war movement of the American people is growing constantly, contradictions are deepening among the ruling circles in the U.S. is caught in an ever increasing strategic and tactical stalemate.

The South Vietnamese army and people have been giving full play to all the three kinds of armed forces, especially the regional forces and the guerrillas, closely combining large-unit actions with guerrilla warfare, with emphasis laid on guerrilla warfare to defeat the enemy's "pacification" plan.

It is precisely on the counter-pacification front that the guerrillas, regional forces and also the guerrillas, closely combining large-unit actions with guerrilla warfare, with emphasis laid on guerrilla warfare to defeat the enemy's "pacification" plan.

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VIETNAM COURIER

MONITORING STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NEAR EAST

NEW steps are being taken by the peoples in the Middle East and Near East to preserve their national independence against U.S. imperialism, the mettle of the people is raised, and many governments backed by their peoples are determined to resist U.S. imperialism and maintain their policy of independence and active neutrality.

At the end of last month, some spies belonging to the so-called American aid mission in the Arab Republic of Yemen, truculently opened a bazooka fire on an ammunition depot at Taiz. Immediately a wave of indignation flared up and the population erupted in mass demonstrations against the U.S. aid office to stage a demonstration striking terror among the Americans there. The Yemeni people then brought the American aid mission to its Tribunal for National Security, ousted the American aid mission from the country and cancelled all its "aid" agreements with the United States.

As regards the Arab Republic of Syria, the U.S. and British imperialists have threatened to overthrow the government for it "dared" to seal up all the properties of the "Iraq Petroleum Company" until the latter consented to pay its due taxes. The United States and British

have also egged on Israel to launch a large-scale attack on Syria. As a result, the Syrian government and people are all the more determined to resist U.S. imperialism and colonialism. The U.S. and British oil magnates have had to yield and the aggression by Israel has been crushed.

As for the United Arab Republic, the American imperialists have urged that it stop strengthening its national defence and threatened to cut off their "aid" should this insolent demand not be complied. However, the United Arab Republic government has declared that it refuses to halt its independence and the movement of the United Arab Republic is a "aid". Recently, addressing a meeting of 10,000 people on the occasion of May Day in Cairo, President Gamal Abdel Nasser has stressed: "The United Arab Republic is a single ruler of the reactionary forces of the world over. The movement of the United Arab Republic is a 'aid' in the Republic regard it as their enemy Number One."

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VIETNAM COURIER

RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN QUANG TRI

- G.I.s and Puppet Troops Heavy Defeats in Quang Tri. At Khe Sanh the L.A.F. Wiped Out 1,800 Enemies (Including 1,500 G.I.s) Between April 24 and May 5.
- At Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha and on Hill 241 1,000 Enemy Soldiers were Put Out of Action (Including 600 G.I.s) on May 7.

AFTER the resounding victorious attacks by the L.A.F. on various positions and towns in Quang Tri and Thua Thien (April 5 and 6, 1967) the Americans hurriedly dispatched the 24th Light Infantry Brigade, a brigade of the First Airborne Cavalry division and a brigade of the 24th Infantry Division, to rescue the two marine divisions in dire straits in this theatre of operations.

In spite of this reinforcement Lt. Gen. L. Walt kept on asking for one more division because only 14,000 out of his 75,000 marines could be fielded (Reuter, May 7). He was right on this score.

Khe Sanh, a bomb-shaped area with Hills 88, 86 and many other hills on Highway 9 defended by one U.S. marine company supported by puppet ranger companies

was encircled by local guerrillas since mid-April.

On the evening of April 24, a ranger unit on patrol duty was intercepted. A marine detachment sent to its rescue lost nearly 40 men.

The next day, 72 others were killed and wounded when operating north-west of Khe Sanh.

On April 26, the Americans had to bring in a force from Dong Ha, Tan Lam and Con Tien together with 3 U.S. marine companies (freshly coming from Okinawa after being strengthened in Japan following a sound beating in South Vietnam) to reinforce the Khe Sanh garrison. 154 more Americans were wiped out including a colonel.

On April 27, an enemy company venturing near Hill 881 lost 100 men. The Americans had to call off all

operations and ask for air and artillery support (April 27 and 28).

Then on April 30, 2 battalions of the Third Marine Regiment began attacking Hill 881. Though meeting a weak resistance as AF said on May 5, it was not until 2:35 p.m. that one battalion could reach the hilltop just to receive a deluge of fire from the L.A.F.

The ill-fated unit had to withdraw with 200 casualties.

The second battalion on another hill to the north also suffered heavy losses and fell back.

According to UPI (May 7) the marines on Hill 881 could do anything this evening but curse and die, as was the case of any ambushed unit.

On May 1, in the flurry of their successes, the L.A.F. stormed Khe Sanh, killed

over 200 Americans and wounded many others.

As the G.I.s were in the defensive at Khe Sanh, on May 4 the L.A.F. attacked Vesp (high 3 km to the west). After 30 minutes of fighting, all the three puppet command companies led by 12 Americans were wiped out, the position was razed to the ground, and all the petrol and ammunition depots burnt to ashes.

In the meantime, the battle at Khe Sanh went on fiercely until May 5. According to preliminary reports, the L.A.F. wiped out 1,800 enemy soldiers (including 1,500 G.I.s) and killed 600 G.I.s and puppet troops, wounded and captured many others; they destroyed trenches and stores. An enemy company freshly landing in a locality 24 km north-west of Con Tien was routed by the guerrillas; 40 soldiers were killed.

In co-ordination with the Con Tien battle, on the night of May 7, the L.A.F. hammered at many posts in Doc Mien and Dong Ha, and the artillery emplacement on Hill 241. Nearly 300 G.I.s were put out of action at Dong Ha and on Hill 241.

According to initial reports, nearly 1,000 enemies including 600 G.I.s were wiped out in these battles. If the Khe Sanh battle is included, 2,300 enemies (including 2,100 G.I.s) were put out of action in all.

N. F. L. Activities

MAY 2, the Commission for External Relations of the C.C. of the South Vietnam N.F.L. issued a statement protesting against the Indonesian authorities for having sent troops, police and boatloads to encircle the Chinese Embassy, and arrest and unjustifiably expel the Chinese chargé d'affaires and the Chinese consul-general in Djakarta, and regarding this as a violation of the principles governing international relations, and a sabotage of the friendship between the peoples of China and Indonesia.

RECENTLY, the General Association of Cambodian students sent a letter to the South Vietnam Liberation Students Union condemning the crimes committed by Pak Jung Hi troops in Binh Son and Son Tinh districts (Quang Ngai) and expressing full support for the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people including students. On behalf of the South Vietnam student organisation, Tran Bus Kiem sent a letter of thanks in which he praised the firm will of the Cambodian people including students, to oppose imperialism and colonialism.

AT the "Congress of anti-U.S. Fighters" in South Vietnam, Tran Thi Hang called the attention of everybody. "Aged 33, this young woman with bobbed hair had a pretty face, a fair complexion, and a slender figure. The fresh bandage round her neck testified to her courage."

Hang lived in a sandy area at the sea-side. In vain had American and puppet troops come there for "snipes" to check the guerrilla movement and the people's political struggle. They stopped at nothing to seek out local military and political organisations.

One day, thousands of U.S. "marines", supported by planes and armoured cars raided Hang's village. Guerrilla teams, among them Hang's 3-man group, laid mines and sniped at the enemy. Scores of G.I.s were killed or wounded.

On the small village tons of bombs and shells were dumped.

The fighting was particularly fierce on the flank defended by Hang's group. The enemy attacked it wave after wave.

Hang and her two comrades — two men — were ordered to withdraw and harass the Americans in the night. Hardly had the orders arrived when the enemy came and forced them to seek shelter.

The assailants found the entrance to the underground gallery and started digging. Sand poured on the three guerrillas' hair. Some rays of sun dazzled them. The safety pins of their grenades off, they were ready for action.

YOUNG MILITIA WOMAN TRAN THI HANG

They clearly heard the deep voices of some G.I.s and a puppet troop.

Hardly had the cover of the underground had been left off that grenades were thrown up. Four Americans were killed on the spot and three others wounded.

A few minutes later, the G.I.s ripped up by pouring down grenades. Both militiamen were seriously wounded. Hang was also hit in her neck. She felt the only grenade left to her and thought of committing suicide. But she said to herself: "No suicide. This grenade is for the Yankees."

Some G.I.s crept forward. For security's sake, they hurried down some more grenades.

All of a sudden, shouts broke out from the bottom of the pit:

"Long live President Ho Chi Minh!"

"Long live the South Vietnamese N.F.L.!"

A young woman, red with blood, jumped out. Her grenade exploded. Some more G.I.s were hit. Exhausted, Hang also collapsed on the ground.

A group of American soldiers swarmed round her. One of them dragged her along by her hair. The torture began. She uttered no word.

A G.I. put his dagger against her chest. She clenched her teeth, staring at him. He pressed on the weapon and drew it down to the belly. She remained silent. The necessary suddenly gave way. He stood up, staggered and dropped his dagger. He took a gulp of whisky.

When Hang came to, she felt a violent pain in every part of her handgrip body, particularly in her belly. Her hair had been cut short. Every time when she breathed,

her neck ached and bled.

She knew why the enemy was tending her in this hospital: they hoped to get information from her.

She thought out a plan. Recovering slowly from her wounds, she shamed exhaustion. When left alone, she trained herself to walk.

One day as they thought she was still too weak to leave her sick bed, she escaped and returned to her fighting post.

THE South Vietnam Liberation Youth Federation has recently sent a message to the Netherlands General Youth Union, expressing thanks for the approval and support of Dutch youth for the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese youth and others against U.S. aggression.

May Day demonstration in Saigon against the U.S. and the N.F.L. (HORNELL UNIVERSITY)

JUN 14 1967

